

approve a merger unless it substantially restrains commerce in any section of the country or tends to create a monopoly in any line of commerce. The STB would still be required to review and approve a merger under a similar standard but it would also judge the proposed merger by a broader public interest standard. However, my legislation would not allow a merger to move forward without approval from both Department of Justice and Surface Transportation Board.

In this day and age, there is no public policy reason to justify the industry's special treatment, particularly since the railroads have enjoyed considerable deregulation under the Staggers Act and the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) Termination Act. The passage of these laws which reduced the scope and effectiveness of the regulatory agency, makes it more necessary than ever for shippers to have the full panoply of remedies available against monopolistic activities.

Under my legislation, the STB would also be required to examine several additional criteria before approving a merger. Future mergers and consolidations would not be approved unless it was shown that the merger: (1) provides additional rail to rail competition and competitive options for rail customers; (2) improves service to customers; and (3) will not reduce competitive rail routes available to current railroad customers. Additionally, the legislation ensures that relief can be sought under the current regulatory framework or through the antitrust laws.

I am pleased that the Alliance for Rail Competition, the Consumers United for Rail Equity, National Farmers Union, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Association of Wheat Growers, the American Forest and Paper Association, the Transportation Intermediaries Association, Otter Trail Power, Minnesota Power, the National Association of Chemical Distributors, and the American Chemistry Council have endorsed this legislation.

I urge my colleagues to join me in this effort to ensure that the railroad industry is subject to the same laws as every other industry. It is in the public interest to raise the bar for review of the last few remaining mergers and to have oversight by the Department of Justice on the actions of the railroads.

REMEMBERING A GREAT MAN:
ABRAHAM QUEZADA AMADOR

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 13, 2001

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember a great man, Abraham Quezada Amador, who died one year ago at age 70. For 30 years Abraham was the founder and director of Comite Regional Campesino, a nonprofit organization that has assisted countless individuals and families become United States citizens.

Abraham made the measure of difference in the lives of countless people. Indeed, it was not unusual to see dozens of people lined up outside the door of his home office patiently

waiting their turn to talk with Abraham. He was always willing to offer his help and advice regarding their citizenship applications. Immigration and Naturalization Service documents or letters they needed to have translated, as well as a myriad of other things. Abraham shared his knowledge and expertise with kindness, understanding, and a smile larger than life itself.

Abraham was a strong, tireless, and compassionate leader who dedicated his life to assisting those in need, and he has been sorely missed by all whose lives he touched. He devoted his life to helping others and was the most caring and unselfish person I have ever known. We miss his kind words, his sage advice, and his contagious smile. I feel fortunate to have known Abraham for so many years and I am proud to have been his friend.

Abraham is survived by his wife, Maria Guadalupe Aceves, his daughters Lupe Saldana, Blanca Amador, Anna Blevins and Gloria Amador, his sons of Antonio, Abraham Jr., Alphonso and Roy, and numerous grandchildren and great-grandchildren. I invite my colleagues to join me as I remember this great man who left a wonderful legacy and made the measure of difference in the lives of so many.

GOOD SAMARITAN HUNGER
RELIEF TAX INCENTIVE ACT

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 13, 2001

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Good Samaritan Hunger Relief Tax Incentive Act. I am pleased to be joined by my colleague RICHARD BAKER from Louisiana in co-sponsoring this bill, especially given his concern for hungry Americans through his work with the Greater Baton Rouge Food Bank. We join with our esteemed colleagues in the Senate, Senators LUGAR and LEAHY, who have introduced companion legislation. They are longstanding champions of programs that help the hungry and our Nation is enriched by their leadership on this forgotten issue.

Despite our economy's strength, hunger still plagues our Nation. It directly threatens 31 million Americans, many of them families and working people. Many of them are leaving welfare and need help along the path to self-sufficiency. Many of them are just like you and me, except that they are often hungry and must turn to community and faith-based hunger relief organizations to feed their families. Currently, more than 10 percent of our fellow citizens depend on nonprofit food distribution organizations for a major part of their nutritional needs.

I have been working on the issue of hunger for more than 15 years. Now more than ever it is clear that we can cure hunger, that we know what to do. Working together, government, non-profit organizations, and the private sector, can eliminate hunger, but any solution must be multi-faceted. Our Government needs to improve and expand the Food Stamp Program, our Nation's front line of defense

against widespread hunger. Non-profit food banks need additional commodities, especially The Emergency Food Assistance Program, which also benefits our farmers and private donations. And we need to encourage the private sector to do their part by donating food and other resources.

Mr. Speaker, this bill focuses on this third facet by encouraging and assisting the private sector to donate to hunger relief organizations. It would expand the charitable tax deductions to farmers, restaurants and other businesses that are not just corporations. And it would clarify the treatment of donated food for tax purposes.

I have introduced a version of this bill for the past two sessions of Congress, and am encouraged that the Senate Finance Committee is conducting a hearing this week on encouraging charitable giving. I am thankful for colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee who are supporting this bill and have supported the concept in the past, especially JIM RAMSTAD, JOHN LEWIS, KAREN THURMAN and AMO HOUGHTON. I am hopeful that after years of trying, we can pass this bill this year.

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Americans waste 96 billion pounds of food every year. That amounts to more than \$31 billion worth of food that is thrown away, or \$1,000 worth of food for every one of the 31 million people are hungry or at risk of hunger. Dumping or plowing under this uneaten food costs our local communities more than \$1 billion a year in waste management costs. If we could recover just 5 percent of the food wasted, we could feed 4 million people. If 10 percent was recovered, 8 million more people would be fed and with 25 percent recovered, we would have food for 20 million people.

Giving food to charities makes good sense, and removing the tax disincentives to the private sector contributions is a key part of that effort. If they help, I am happy to provide a benefit to businesses like Pizza Hut, the largest prepared-food donor in the country; or Potato Management Company (PMC), a farmers' co-operative that just donated 20 million pounds of potatoes to America's Second Harvest; and Kraft Foods, one of the largest overall donors to hunger relief efforts. The private sector needs to do even more to help us wipe out hunger and this bill will assist them with that task.

I am even happier to help the groups that are on the front line of the struggle to end hunger. The Emergency Food Bank in my district of Dayton, OH, does a terrific job in feeding the hungry. They simply need some help, and this bill is one way we in Congress can help our local food banks. Of course, this bill alone is not sufficient, but it is a step in the right direction.

This bill represents the second generation of Good Samaritan legislation. When gleaning and food recovery began to expand two decades ago, farmers and businesses needed to know that they were protected from liability in acting as Good Samaritans. I was able to encourage the State of Ohio to pass liability protection for those who open their fields to gleaners or who donate food in good faith. Then, in 1996, we were able to enact the Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act, which created liability protection nationwide.